

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter describes two main topic, they are data description and data analysis. The data was taken in this study are type of translation and shift of translation in the Rainbow Troops novel. The writer does not analyze the entire sentence, but the writer describes of noun phrase in the novel. The analysis of the study based on the problems in chapter I.

A. Data Description

In this data description, it has classified data which are taken from the novel.

Table System Idiomatic Translation of Rank Shift of Noun Phrase in“Rainbow Troops”

No	Level of Rank Shift	Shift Category	Idiomatic Translation	Source Language	Target Language
1	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	P + N	His father	Ayahnya
2	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	P + N	His family	Keluarganya
3	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	P + N	His eyes	Matanya
4	Upward rank shift	Structure shift	P + N	His child	Anaknya
5	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	P + N	His face	Wajahnya
6	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	P + N	My legs	Kakinya
7	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	P + N	My body	Tubuhku
8	Upward rank shift	Structure shift	P + N	My sound	Suaraku
9	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	P + N	My village	Desaku

Table 1.1

Based on the data, the writer found some words from the same system of idiomatic translation.

- *His father* wasn't wearing shoes and had on cheap cotton pants.
- *His father* had bought him the wrong kind of pencil.

From the examples above the noun phrase "*his father*" in source language becomes "*ayahnya*" into target language. The target language follows the system of the source language. It means that the Indonesian language adopt the source language.

- *His eyes* lit up as they glanced animatedly around the room.
- *His eyes* were titled upwards like sword blades and his eyebrows were virtually.

The noun phrase "*his eyes*" in source language become "*matanya and bola matanya*" in the target language. There are differences both of source language and target language in the meaning from the examples. So the translator should be appropriate between the source language and target language.

No	Level of Rank Shift	Shift Category	Idiomatic Translation	Source Language	Target Language
1	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	D + N	The parents	Para orang tua
2	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	D + N	The poster	Poster itu

3	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	D + N	The class	Kelas
4	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	D + N	The crocodile	Buayaitu
5	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	D + N	The filicium	Pohonfilicium
6	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	D + N	The song	Laguitu
7	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	D + N	The chalk	Kapuritu
8	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	D + N	The ring	Cincinitu
9	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	D + N	The yard	Lapangan
10	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	D + N	The branches	Dahan-dahan
11	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	D + N	The field	Ladang

Table 1.2

Based on the data above the writer found some words from the same system of idiomatic translation.

- The crocodile of the Butariver had strange disposition.
- The crocodile submitted to him.
- The ring on the index finger held the largest satam stone I ever seen.
- The ring was made of stainless steel nuts obtained.

From the examples, each noun phrase has different meaning although same words. So the meaning of noun phrase should appropriate with context meaning in the sentence.

No	Level of Rank Shift	Shift Category	Idiomatic Translation	Source Language	Target Language
1	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	Art + N	A farmer	Seorangpetani
2	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	Art + N	A crocodile	Seekorbuaya
3	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	Art + N	A man	Seorangpria
4	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	Art + N	A boy	Seoranglaki-laki
5	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	Art+ N	An envelope	Sebuahsampuls urat
6	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	Art + N	A poem	Sepucukpuisi
7	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	Art + N	An actor	Seorangactor

Table 1.3

From the data above the writer found same words but different meaning like a crocodile, a boy, a poem. All of them are same words but different meaning into target language, because the noun phrase should appropriate with context of the sentence.

No	Level of Rank Shift	Category Shift	Idiomatic Translation	Source language	Target language
1	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	Art + Adj + N	A small child	Seoranganak kecil
2	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	Art + Adj + N	A grizzly bear	beruangmadu
3	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	Art + Adj + N	A great book	Bagusnyabuku
4	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	Art + Adj + N	A compulsive man	Seoranglaki-laki yang compulsive
5	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	Art + Adj + N	A simple shirt	Bajusederhana
6	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	Art + Adj + N	A special worker	Pegawaiistime wa

Table 1.4

Based on the data above, the writer classified same words in the source language but different meaning into target language. All of the same system of idiomatic translation can be different meaning in the target language. For example a great book, a compulsive man.

No	Level of Rank Shift	Category Shift	Idiomatic Translation	Source Language	Target Language
1	Upward rank shift	Structure shift	Det + N + C + Det + N	The children of the fisherman	Anak-anak nelayan
2	Upward rank shift	Structure shift	Det + N + C + Det + N	The son of the fisherman	Anakdarinelayan
3	Upward rank shift	Structure shift	Det + N + C + Det + N	The son of the businessman	Anakdaripengusaha
4	Downward	Structure shift	Det + N + C +	The pairs of	Sepasangbinatang

	rank shift		Det + N	animals	
5	Downward rank shift	Structure shift	Det + N + C + Det + N	The yard of home	Halamanrumah

Table 1.5

Based on the data above, the writer classified same words in the source language but different meaning into target language. All of the same system of idiomatic translation can be different meaning in the target language. For example a great book, a compulsive man.

No	Level of Rank Shift	Category Shift	Idiomatic translation	Source Language	Target Language
1	Upward rank shift	Unit shift	Det + N + C + Det + N	The branches of the filicium	Batangpohonfilicium
2	Upward rank shift	Unit shift	Det + N + C + Det + N	The branches of the batan	Batangpohonbatan
3	Upward rank shift	Unit shift	Det + N + C + Det + N	The rim of the roof	Lingkarangdariatap
4	Upward rank shift	Structure shift	Det + N + C + Det + N	The tips of the filicium	Ujung pohonfilicium
5	Upward rank shift	Structure shift	Det + N + C + Det + N	The driver of the DKW	Sopir DKW

Table 1.6

Based on the data above, the writer classified same words in the source language but different meaning into target language. All of the same system of idiomatic translation can be different meaning in the target language. For example a great book, a compulsive man.

B. Discussion

In the discussion, the writer will explain the data was taken from "Rainbow Troops"

Discussion

1) SL: *The branch of an old filicium tree* shaded me.

TL: *Sebatang pohon filicium tua yang rindang meneduhiku.*

It can be seen above that the English noun phrase is translated into a clause in target language. The noun phrase "*the branch of an old filicium tree*", here source language has constitution of definite determiner (*the*) + noun phrase (*of an old filicium tree*). The determiner is not translated. The noun phrase "*the branch of an old filicium tree*" is then constituted by noun (*branch*) + noun phrase (*of an old filicium tree*). The conjunction is not translated, and then noun phrase is constituted article (*a*) + noun (*old filicium tree*). Moreover, it can be concluded that information of definite determiner and conjunction are not translated into target language. Because it still understandable by the reader. In addition, the source language will be ambiguous, because the translation becomes "*itu sebatang dari pohon filicium tua*". This rank shift is called the structure shift. Although, the noun phrase in the target language is also translated into the noun phrase in source language. This structure shift happens due to different linguistic system between English and bahasa Indonesia.

2) SL: *His father* was no wearing shoes and had on cheap cotton pants.

TL: *Ayahnya* itu tak beralas kaki dan bercelana kain belacu.

It can be seen above that the English noun phrase is translated into noun phrase also in the target language. The noun phrase in the source language text has constitution of pronoun (*his*) + noun (*father*). The noun phrase is also translated into noun phrase in the target language which is constituted out of noun phrase (*ayahnya*). Such kind of shift namely structure shift. This shift in translation occurs because in bahasa Indonesia as the target language. The noun phrases in English are have a different structure.

3) SL: *The parents* patted him on the back to console him.

TL: *Para orangtua* menepuk-nepuk bahunya untuk membesarkan hatinya.

It can be seen above that English noun phrase is translated into noun phrase also in target language. The noun phrase in the source language text has constitution of determiner (*the*) + noun (*parents*). The noun phrase is also translated into noun phrase in target language which is constituted out of (*paraorangtua*). Such kind of shift namely structure shift. This shift in translation occurs because in Bahasa Indonesia as the target language. The noun phrases in English are a different structure.

4) SL: *His clothes and hair style* were very neat.

TL: *Pakaian dan rambutnya* sangat rapi.

It can be seen above that English noun phrase is translated into noun phrase also

in target language. The noun phrase in the source language text has constitution of pronoun (*his*) + noun (*clothes and hair style*). The noun phrase is also translated into noun phrase in target language which is constituted out of (*pakaiandanrambutnya*). Such kind of shift namely structure shift. This shift in translation occurs because in Bahasa Indonesia as the target language. The noun phrases in English are a different structure.

5) SL: *The young teacher's tears* subsided.

TL: *Air mata guru muda* ini surut.

It can be seen above that English noun phrase is translated into noun phrase in target language. The noun phrase in source language has constitution of determiner (*the*) + noun phrase (*young teacher's tears*). The noun phrase is translated into noun phrase in the target language has adjective phrase (*young*) + noun (*teacher's tears*). This translation shows that there is the occurrence of translation shift in this data in which “*young*” in the source language text which is adjective phrase. Such kind of shift namely structure shift. This shift in translation occurs because in Bahasa Indonesia as the target language, we cannot put in translation into “*young*” since the linguistic system of Bahasa Indonesia noun phrase does not use the same system as in English language. The noun phrase in English and Indonesia are having a different structure. In English, the noun phrase constitutes as determiner + noun phrase (adjective+noun).

6) SL: *His eyes lit up as they glanced animatedly around the room.*

TL: *Bola matanya bergerak-gerak cepat dan menyala-nyala.*

It can be seen above that the English noun phrase is translated into noun phrase also in the target language. The noun phrase in the source language text has constitution of pronoun (*his*) + noun (*eyes*). The noun phrase is also translated into noun phrase in the target language which is constituted out of noun phrase (*eyes*). Such kind of shift namely structure shift. This shift in translation occurs because in bahasa Indonesia as the target language. The noun phrases in English are have a different structure.

7) SL: *We did not blink watching this magnificent story teller.*

TL: *Kami tidak berkedip menatap sang jurukisahulung ini.*

It can be seen above that noun phrase is translated noun phrase into target language. The noun phrase has constitution determiner (*this*) + noun (*magnificent story teller*) in target language. The article is not translated. Then noun phrase “*magnificent story teller*” is then constituted by adjective (*magnificent*) + noun (*story teller*). In target language, the noun phrase has constitution of only noun phrase (*sang jurukisahulung*). Moreover, it can be conclude that information of definite determiner (*this*) because it is not translated into target language. This rank is called the structure shift. The noun phrase in target language is translated into noun phrase in source language. This structure shift happens due to different linguistic system between

English and bahasa Indonesia.

8) SL: There was *a beauty* in this poor school.

TL: Ada *keindahandisekolahislammelaratini*.

It can be seen above that the English noun phrase is translated into a word in the target language. The noun phrase “a beauty” has the constitution of article (*a*) + adjective (*beauty*). Meanwhile in the target language text, it becomes a word (*keindahan*). Therefore, it is known that the translation shift occurs in this data, because the noun phrase in the source language text is translated into a clause in the target language text. This type of shift is called intra system shift. There is no loss or gain of information in this translation.

9) SL: He was *a farmer*.

TL: *Seorangtionghoapetani*.

It can be seen above that the English noun phrase is translated into noun phrase in target language. The noun phrase “*a farmer*”, here source language has constitution of definite article (*a*) + noun phrase (*farmer*). Moreover, it can be concluded that information of definite determiner translated into target language. Because it still understandable by the reader. In addition, the source language will be ambiguous, because the translation becomes “*a farmer*”. This rank shift is called the structure shift. Although, the noun phrase in the target language is also translated into the noun phrase in source language. This structure shift happens due to different

linguistic system between English and Bahasa Indonesia.

10) SL: Tarpani was talking about *a great book*, tenggelamnyakapal van der wijk-Hamka's legendary literary piece.

TL: Tarpani bercerita tentang *bagusnyabuku* tenggelamnyakapal van der wijk karya Hamka.

It can be seen above that the English noun phrase is translated into a clause in target language. The noun phrase "*a great book*", here source language has constitution of definite article (*a*) + noun phrase (*great book*). Then, the noun phrase constituted as adjective (*great*) + noun (*book*). The article is not translated. Moreover, it can be concluded that information of definite article is translated into target language. Because it still understandable by the reader. In addition, the source language will be ambiguous, because the translation becomes "*bagusnyabuku*". This rank shift is called the structure shift. Although, the noun phrase in the target language is also translated into the noun phrase in source language. This structure shift happens due to different linguistic system between English and bahasa Indonesia.

11) SL: *My legs* failed around hopely.

TL: *Kakiku* mengais-ngais putus asa.

It can be seen above that the English noun phrase is translated into noun phrase in target language. The noun phrase "*my legs*", here source language has constitution

of definite pronoun (*my*) + noun phrase (*legs*). Moreover, it can be concluded that information of definite determiner translated into target language. Because it still understandable by the reader. In addition, the target language becomes “*kakiku*”. This rank shift is called intra system shift. Although, the noun phrase in the target language is also translated into the noun phrase in source language.

12) SL: *The crocodile* submitted to him.

TL: *Buayaitusepertitakluk*.

It can be seen above that the English noun phrase is translated into noun phrase in target language. The noun phrase “*the crocodile*”, here source language has constitution of definite determiner (*the*) + noun phrase (*crocodile*). The determiner is translated also. Moreover, it can be concluded that information of definite conjunction is not translated into target language. Because it still understandable by the reader. This rank shift is called the structure shift. Although, the noun phrase in the target language is also translated into the noun phrase in source language. This structure shift happens due to different linguistic system between English and Bahasa Indonesia.

13) SL: He was like *the wind*.

TL: *Iasepertiangin*.

It can be seen above that the English noun phrase is translated into noun phrase in target language. The noun phrase “*the wind*”, here source language has

constitution of definite determiner (*the*) + noun phrase (*wind*). The determiner is not translated. Moreover, it can be concluded that information of definite determiner translated into target language. Because it still understandable by the reader. This rank shift is called the structure shift. Although, the noun phrase in the target language is also translated into the noun phrase in source language. This structure shift happens due to different linguistic system between English and Bahasa Indonesia.

14) **SL:***The house* was shack on stilts, in case the sea rose too high.

TL:*Gubukituberatapdaunsagudanberdindinglelakdarikultimeranti.*

It can be seen above that the English noun phrase is translated into noun phrase in target language. The noun phrase “*the house*”, here source language has constitution of definite determiner (*a*) + noun phrase (*house*). The determiner is not translated. Moreover, it can be concluded that information of definite determiner translated into target language. Because it still understandable by the reader. This rank shift is called the structure shift. Although, the noun phrase in the target language is also translated into the noun phrase in source language. This structure shift happens due to different linguistic system between English and Bahasa Indonesia.

15) **SL:**I tired hard to improve *my sound*.

TL:Akuberusahamemperbaikiintonasilagu.

It can be seen above that the English noun phrase is translated into a clause in target language. The noun phrase “*my sound*”, here source language has constitution

of definite pronoun (*his*) + noun phrase (*sound*). Moreover, it can be concluded that information of definite pronoun is translated into target language. Because it still understandable by the reader. In addition, the source language will be ambiguous becomes “*memperbaikisuaraku*”, but in target language becomes “*memperbaikiintonasilagu*”. This rank shift is called the structure shift. Although, the noun phrase in the target language is also translated into the noun phrase in source language. This structure shift happens due to different linguistic system between English and bahasa Indonesia.

16) **SL:***The song* crept over the old wooden walls of our school.

TL:*Laguitumerambatidindingpapantuakelas kami.*

It can be seen above that the English noun phrase is translated into noun phrase in target language. The noun phrase “*the song*”, here source language has constitution of definite determiner (*the*) + noun phrase (*song*). The determiner is translated also in target language. Moreover, it can be concluded that information of definite determiner translated into target language. Because it still understandable by the reader. This rank shift is called the structure shift. Although, the noun phrase in the target language is also translated into the noun phrase in source language. This structure shift happens due to different linguistic system between English and Bahasa Indonesia.